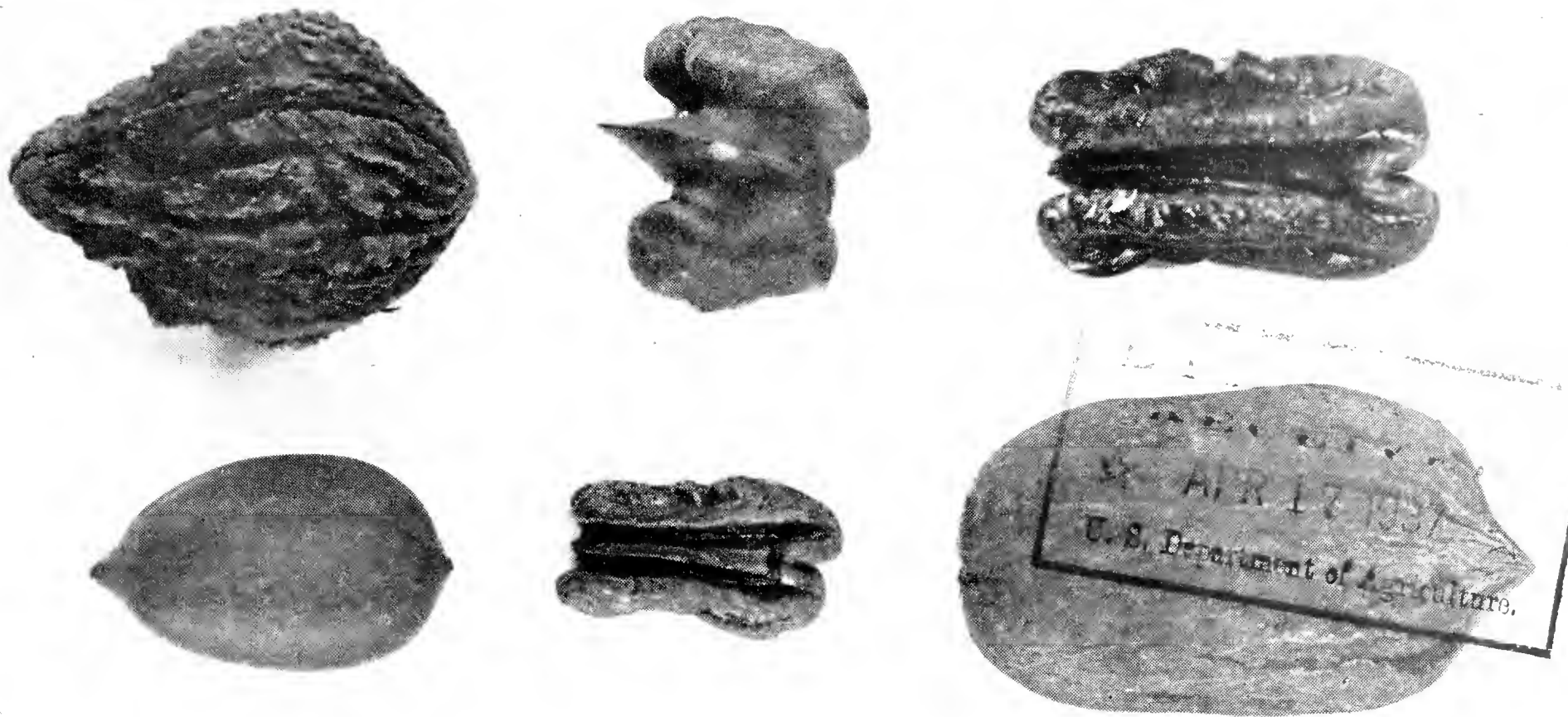


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Stabler black walnut and kernel. Butterick pecan and kernel. Large long nut and kernel, McCallister. These are only 8/9 actual size.

NEW PRICE LIST—Prices lower on most varieties.

(Prices F. O. B. Railway Express office, Round Hill Va. unless otherwise stated.)
ONE DOZEN SOLD FOR THE PRICE OF TEN TREES.

	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-10	10-12
	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
Black Walnut									
(Thomas, Stabler) ..	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	
Northern Pecan									
(Busseron, Butterick, Kentucky, Greenriver)	2.00	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	
Hybrid Hickory—Hiccan									
(Burlington, McCallister and Des Moines—rival of Burlington) ..	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	

The quick way to get large-sized nut trees is to get them with a ball of earth. We are prepared to do this and have a few trees of each of the above classes. Write and tell us what you want and we shall be glad to see if we can meet your needs.

English Walnut, Grafted .	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50	
Chinese Chestnut, Grafted	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.50
Persimmons, Grafted					
(Early Golden, Kansas)	1.50	1.75	2.00		

Chinese Chestnut Seedlings Sturdy, two-year trees, well-rooted, parcel post prepaid. 3 trees \$1.00; 12 trees \$3.00; 100 trees \$22.00; 1000 trees, not prepaid, \$200; 25 sold at hundred rate; 300 sold at thousand rate.

Experimenters may want to see our mimeographed lists of new Shagbarks and Hybrids for test; only 1 or 2 trees of each for sale.

Address and make checks payable to
J. RUSSELL SMITH, ROUND HILL, VA.

Graft Your Own Nut Trees

It is easy, but it requires a special technique. Send 25c in stamps for illustrated booklet telling just how to do it. Address: *Walnut Lane Press, Swarthmore, Pa.*

Tree Crops—A Book You Want

If you love trees or land, and own any land you will be interested, pleased and surprised at the things you will learn from this book. Tells about nut culture and other trees that you had not thought of as crop trees. If you are not pleased send the book back in good order within ten days and get your money back. Price \$2.50.

Walnut Lane Press, Swarthmore, Pa.

Blight Resistant Chinese Chestnuts Grafted Trees and Seedlings

These trees are grown from large sweet chestnuts of flavor resembling the native American chestnut. They have been exposed to blight in China for an unknown period. Therefore they have developed high resistance to the blight. They will grow 2 or 3 feet or even more per year if well fertilized. You should have at least two trees for cross fertilization.

Trees will grow to the size of an apple tree.

There should be two of these trees in every town yard, a half dozen in every farm yard. It is such fun to pick up the nuts, not to mention eating them.

You will be interested to read a booklet on tree crops published by Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn. It tells about chestnuts. Be sure to ask for the *Tree Crop Supplement* also.

These Chinese chestnut trees are being planted by thousands on hilly land for hog feed. The hogs will harvest the crop as they do in France. This is a very common practice in France where chestnut-fed pork brings a premium. See the book *TREE CROPS*, page 6 of this catalog.

I have grafted Chinese Chestnut trees propagated from selected trees, and also seedlings grown from nice, large, good quality nuts grown for the market in China. These nuts are from an inch to an inch and a quarter broad.

Do not forget that if these trees are *fed*, they have a record of bearing sooner than apple trees do. They are heavy yielders.

Grafted Black Walnuts

Every one knows how good the American Black Walnut is but it is not generally known that it is the best of all nuts for *cooking* purposes. It carries its flavor right through the oven.

The propagated varieties have been selected from among many thousands because they come out of the shell easily. This is the result of wide search for unusual trees of the native species.

We have a limited supply of grafted Black Walnut trees of the Thomas and Stabler varieties. These are native American Black Walnuts. The *Thomas* has the following characteristics:

(1) It grows about twice as fast as an apple tree.

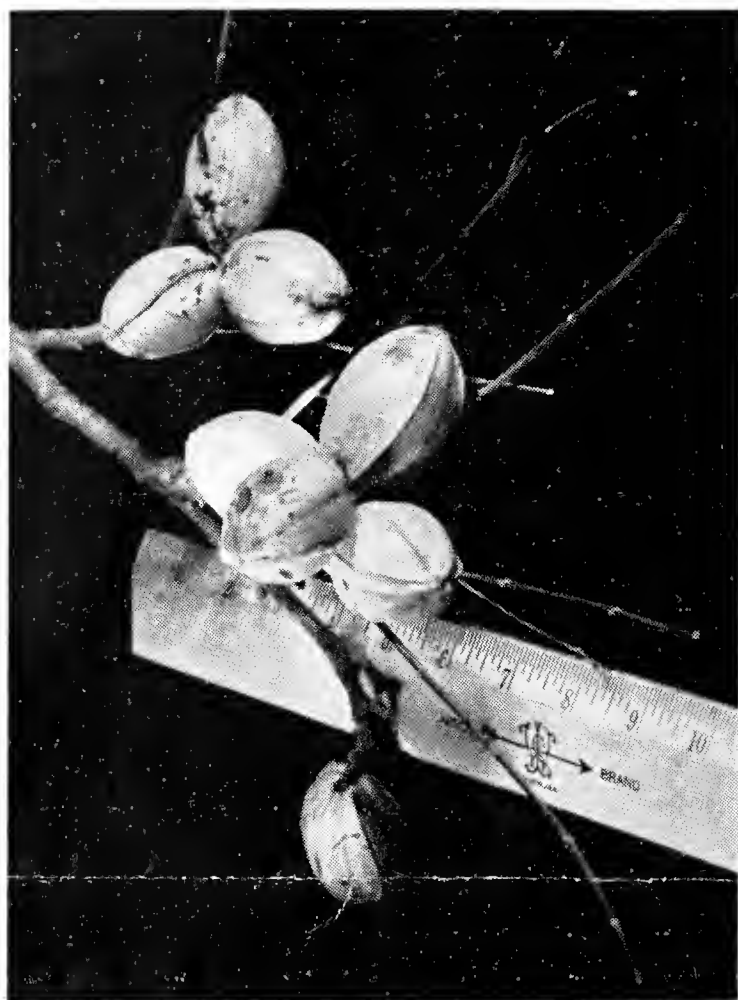
(2) It bears as soon as most apple trees. I have had large-size Thomas Walnut trees

to bear a few nuts the year after setting out. This, however, is unusual.

(3) Most of the kernels come out of the shells in whole quarters, about ten pounds of kernels to the bushel.

(4) The kernels are of unusually fine flavor.

(5) The tree has proved hardy and fruitful in southern Ontario, at Ithaca, New



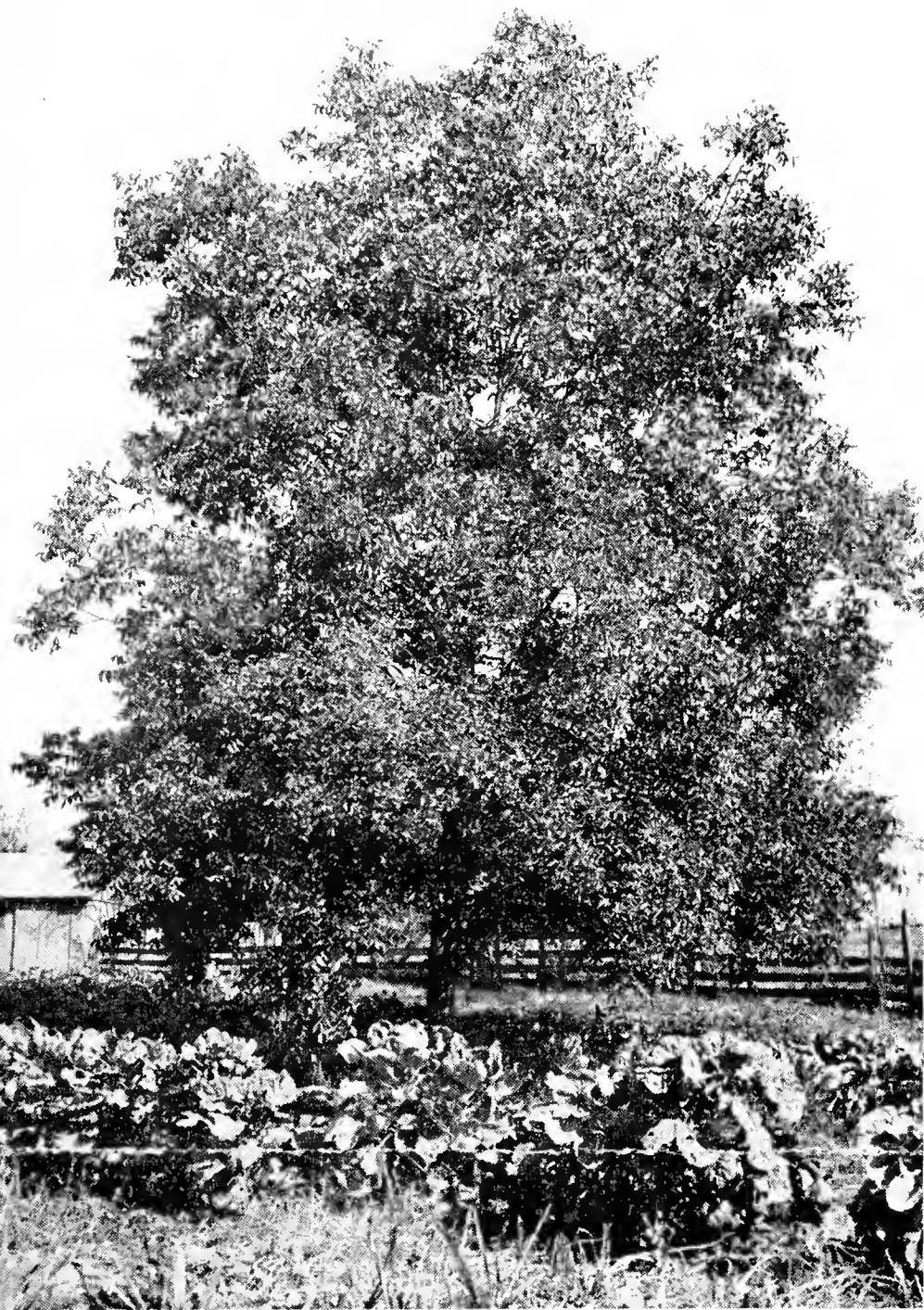
A fruiting branch from the Greenriver Pecan tree shown on page 1. We use scion wood from this tree.

York, southern Vermont, in Iowa and in west central Texas. A grower at Clyde, Texas, reports eight consecutive crops. May be expected to bear as often as wild Walnut trees bear, and oftener if well fertilized. The Black Walnut loves food.

The *Stabler* is not so rapid a grower, but most of the kernels come out in complete halves, and some of the nuts of this remarkable tree yield the kernel in one piece—that is to say, the tree often bears two kinds of nuts. This is a truly remarkable tree. It is also a very beautiful ornamental with a distinctly tropical appearance. Put one in your yard and you will have an interesting feature. Its nuts will be different from anything your neighbors have.

Grafted English (Persian) Walnuts

This tree is a native of Persia whence it spread eastward to China and Japan and westward to the Mediterranean countries, France and England and the United States. Because of the climate of its place of origin



A Greenriver Pecan tree, twenty years planted in a climate more severe than that of Philadelphia. It bears 35 to 50 pounds of nuts at a crop. Good for 300 years and many tons of nuts. A distinction to any farm or lawn.

*Have Fun, Nuts and Beauty
from Your Shade Trees*



41

**Years of experiment with
nut trees, suitable for cold
climates, enables me to
recommend to you . . .**

Blight Resistant Chestnut Trees

*Early Bearers. Wonderful yard trees,
good money crop, good forage crop*

Grafted Black Walnuts

*Dignified and Useful Trees, great
for the farm lane, and A Good Crop*

Hardy Grafted English Walnuts

An Old-World Favorite

Grafted Hybrid Hickories

*Surprising and Beautiful Trees—
quick growers*

Hardy Grafted Northern Pecans

*Majestic and Fruitful Shade. Will
make your place a landmark. Nuts
with flavor unsurpassed—can crack
them in your hand*

Persimmons

*Ripening before Frost—Delicious.
An interesting and unappreciated
tree*

Honey Locusts

*The greatest sugar plant and a self-
harvesting forage crop*

J. RUSSELL SMITH · ROUND HILL · VIRGINIA



Chinese Chestnuts (Castanea molissima) actual size.

FORTY-ONE YEARS AGO I planted my first nut trees in Loudoun County, Virginia, in the Blue Ridge country, in a climate colder than that of Philadelphia. Those first trees soon died, but I now know the reason why. You can profit by experience.

I am having great fun with nut trees, and gathering many varieties of nuts each autumn. But I sell only a *few* varieties—the best.

On the Blue Ridge Mountain, not far from the historic town of Harpers Ferry, at elevations of 800 to 1300 feet, where the temperature often goes below zero, I ripened in one season :

- 1. Six varieties of Northern Pecans**
- 2. Seven varieties of Hybrid Hickories**
- 3. Three varieties of Grafted Shagbarks**
- 4. Five varieties of Grafted Black Walnuts**
- 5. About thirty varieties of Blight Resistant Chestnuts.**

The most surprising thing was the number of grafted Pecans and Hickories that ripened nuts in the nursery row—many 8–10 ft. Busseron Pecans and some Buttericks, Burlingtons and several other varieties.

I have been experimenting with *northern* Pecans for more than twenty years. They are as hardy as hickories and bear delicious nuts. You can crack the nuts in your hand. They are also beautiful trees and will make your place a landmark. They will thrive and ripen nuts wherever dent corn grows. It is an established fact and also in accord with general horticultural theory that the *flavor* of Northern Pecans is better than that of those grown in the South.

My first Chestnut orchard died with the blight but I have hundreds of blight resistant Chinese Chestnut trees coming and they are early bearers.

The grafted American Black Walnuts are so promising that I have a field of them.

The Hybrid Hickories are the real astonishment. Some of them bear earlier than apples. Some of them grow as fast as maples, two to three feet in a year, and are more beautiful trees than maples. One of these hybrids, the McCallister, bears larger nuts than any Southern Pecan.

As a result of my forty-one years of experiments I have a few proved varieties for sale.

it is not perfectly adjusted to the climate of the eastern United States although many thousand of the trees are growing between Virginia, Lake Ontario, and Massachusetts. As a result of the examination of many thousand trees, the *Wilts-Mayette* and *Treat Franquette* have been selected as being the best for the eastern part of the United States. The quality of the nuts is quite the equal of any nuts that you can buy in the store. Mine are grafted on native Black Walnut roots, which is supposed to increase the hardiness. Do not buy any English Walnut trees unless you are willing to give the trees a little lime. A half bushel of wood ashes will do the trick. Without lime they will probably die; with it (and good food) they will grow rapidly. Do not cultivate or fertilize after June 1st. Let the grass and weeds have the surplus plant food. This keeps the tree from making late growth and gives the wood an extra good chance to harden; otherwise you will probably have winterkilling.

Hardy Grafted Northern Pecans

Many people think that the Pecan is a southern tree, a southern tree only. This happened because it first became a *commercial crop* in the South, and with *southern varieties*. But it so happens that Pecans have grown wild in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa for hundreds of years.

George Washington planted Pecans, which he called "Illinois nuts," at Mt. Vernon. His trees are still going strong, but I can sell you *much* better ones than he had. Weeks have been spent searching the woods of the Wabash Valley for the best varieties. As a result we now have fine-flavored, thin-shelled Pecans from Indiana and Illinois, hardy in corn country and ripen where dent corn ripens. They have produced good crops at Lewisburg, Pa. *You can crack them in your hands. Meats in complete halves.*

It is a matter of record that the Northern varieties have *better flavor than* the Southern.

The dent corn climate may be taken as the northern range for *dependable ripening* of Northern Pecan nuts, but the tree is hardy much farther north. I have seen a Georgia Pecan tree doing well in Ontario. The tree is quite worth planting as a shade tree, and in long warm seasons it may give you an occasional crop of nuts in locations considerably north of its dependable crop range. A gentleman from Westfield, N. Y., near Buffalo, writes: "I have Butterick and Busseron Pecans that came through the winter of 1933-34, the coldest in 60 years."

Beautiful, towering, gigantic trees. Illustrated booklet about "Grafted Pecans for the Corn Country" on request.

Various nurseries are selling Southern varieties in the North at a low price. Most of them are good only for shade if north of the Cotton Belt. The trees may be hardy but the nuts will not ripen, because the tree requires the long growing season of its native South.

Also many nurseries are selling *seedling* Pecan trees. They are all right for shade but the nuts will probably be few, small, and very late in coming. Some will be bitter and the meat will be held tight by convolutions of the shell.

Persons who have been growing Northern Pecans the longest find it difficult to say that one variety is better than another.

Advise purchase of at least one *Busseron* and one *Butterick*, as they are known to fertilize each other. The *Kentucky* is known as the best pollinator of all the many varieties that we have tested. It is also a producer of good nuts. The *Greenriver* is also one of the best. If well fed these Northern Pecans will grow 1½ to 3 feet per year after getting established. Try some of each. I often had Busseron Pecan trees 8 to 10 feet high, bearing nuts in the nursery rows.

In conclusion I want to emphasize the delicious flavor of these Pecans, the fact that the kernels come out in halves, you can crack them in your hands, and the tree is worth planting as a shade tree alone.

Pecan x Shellbark Hybrids—Hicans

It is a surprising fact that the different members of the hickory family have the habit of making natural hybrids. Hybrids show most unexpected qualities. For example, I have grafted the Shagbark (Eastern Shellbark)—(*Carya ovata*), and had it make 4 or 6 inches of growth in a year. Right alongside it one of its hybrids would make 2 or 3 feet.

I offer two remarkable hybrids as follows:

Burlington comes from a huge and beautiful tree near Burlington, Iowa. A rapid grower, beautiful foliage, worth planting for shade alone. Large thin-shelled nuts resembling pecans. Has ripened nuts at Ithaca, New York, and is hardy at Minneapolis on Northern Pecan roots; that is the kind we sell. The flavor of these nuts is very moreish. Don't miss getting one of these, and be sure to note its far northern range.

McCallister. The original tree grew in

southern Indiana. The nuts of this variety are regularly more than two inches long, much larger than any Southern pecan. Can crack them in your hand. Like many hybrids it is a very rapid grower. Has beautiful glossy foliage and is a charming shade tree. I cannot recommend it as a heavy bearer although there is a record of a bushel of nuts from a ten year old tree—*well fed*. Most people with room will want a tree that is so unique as this king of all the known Hickory species or varieties.

Grafted Hybrid Hickory

I have a few trees of *Stratford*. This tree looks like the Eastern Shagbark (*ovata*) but it is a hybrid. It grows rapidly and is also an early and regular bearer. I have had them bear in the nursery the year after being grafted, and they often bear in the woods the second or third year after grafting on to wild trees. Kernels come out in complete halves.

Persimmon

Every yard needs one or more persimmon trees. I cannot understand why this delicious native fruit has been neglected so long. Excepting the date, it is the most nutritious fruit grown in the United States.

Early Golden has ripened September 25th here at Round Hill, Va., whether there had or had not been frost. Some years they keep on ripening for two months. My trees have borne four consecutive heavy crops. If you taste one you want a saucerful. The tree is pleasing in appearance, with cylindrical form.

Kansas. This is an unusually hardy tree. A native of Kansas, it has survived for years at Williamsburg, Iowa.

Care of Trees

Nut trees have great root systems. It is certainly true that young hickories and pecans have *more root than top*. If you had *all* the roots of such a tree you would need a hole as deep as a well and as wide as a small house foundation in which to plant it. Transplanting such trees is an act of violence at best. The tops should be reduced to match the reduction of roots. Therefore I trim all trees severely unless buyer especially requests otherwise. I also wax the trunks, which gives transplanting a higher percentage of success.

We beg that the trees be protected by 3 or 4 foot radius of *straw, strawy manure or paper mulch for the first two years*, and

watered if drought comes. It is really scandalous the way some people will pay good money for trees and then kill the trees by neglect. I want your trees to *grow*. Cultivate them. After the first year put on hen manure or other fertilizer and watch them make double or treble growth.

Stock Food That Grows on Trees

The *Honey Locust* Tree bears beans. Some of them are long beans having sugar in the pods as well as seeds. Indeed the Honey Locust pod is the richest sugar plant known. Some years ago I offered prizes for the best beans and one lot measured 16 inches long, weighed 17 to the pound when bone dry and analyzed 29% sugar. That explains why children and farm stock eat these pods so keenly. Miss Williams, the owner of that prize tree reports that she has "a great many trees in pastures where the cattle can pick up the pods as they fall." She makes it a point to set out young trees whenever labor is available in the spring. She also collects pods from trees growing in situations other than pastures and grinds many of these into a cattle meal. She states that by grinding the pods, the seeds are made available for food. She has been utilizing Honey Locust pods for many years.

Miss Williams estimated that she has several hundred trees on her approximately 400 acres of land, and that the yield in 1934 was approximately 1,500 bushels of pods. She notes that there is a great variation in the characteristics of the various trees on her property.

Miss Williams states that very often several head of young stock are left out all winter to feed on the Honey Locust and that such animals are in excellent condition in the spring.

Another farmer says "and all bear an awful big crop of beans which the stock like so well that they will break down the fence to get them."

I have a few trees grafted from Miss Williams' best tree. The original tree is growing a few miles west of Atlanta, Georgia, altitude 1000 feet. It has had zero weather and grafts from it have proved perfectly hardy at Hartford, Connecticut.

Try some, especially if you happen to have the great gift of Curiosity or wish to experiment. There is a full account of the Honey Locust in the book TREE CROPS, see last page this circular.